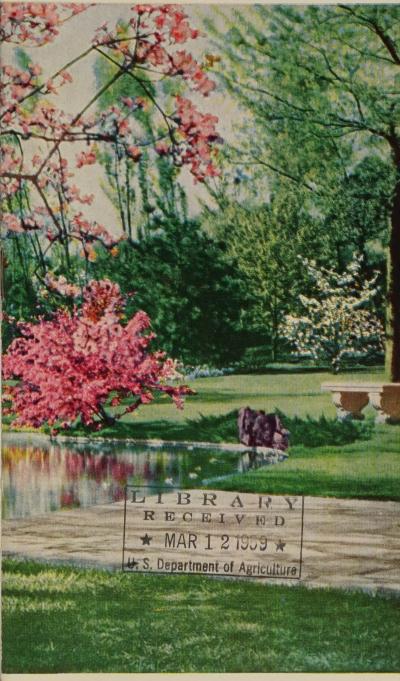
62 1959



The HOYT NURSERIES

NEW CANAAN, CONN.

Tel.: WOodward 6-1633

1848

1959



JAPANESE FLOWERING CHERRY



SARGENT JUNIPER

INFORMATION

The Hoyt Nurseries were established in 1848, over one hundred years ago. Since that date, we have been growing and shipping plants and trees from our nursery in New Canaan, to thousands of satisfied customers in Connecticut and elsewhere in the United States. We believe our soil produces the hardiest as well as the finest quality nursery material.

LAWNS and GRADING. Many people ask us to give estimates on grading and lawn construction. We do not do this type of work because our company does not have sufficient manpower to operate a nursery and also to do outside contract work. However, we will gladly give advice and try to suggest someone who does this type of work in your locality.

Lawn building and lawn renovation should be carefully supervised. We believe this work is best accomplished by engaging a small local contractor who will be able to supervise the work in all stages. However, sound information regarding care of lawns and lawn renovation will be given if you call at the nursery and discuss your problems with us. A circular giving some highlights on lawn care will be mailed upon request without charge.

LAWN SUPPLIES. Seed, fertilizer, lime, spreaders, etc. are available for purchase at our nursery.

LANDSCAPING. Our experienced landscape man will gladly call and advise you about your planting problems. This service is available to you without charge.

PRICES. Prices on many items in our 1959 catalog have been considerably reduced.

The

STEPHEN HOYT'S SONS CO.

INCORPORATED

New Canaan • Connecticut WOodward 6-1633

Planting Instructions

HOW TO DO IT YOURSELF

- 1. When you receive your plants from THE HOYT NURSERIES they will be in healthy condition and ready to grow if properly handled.
- 2. Almost without exception they will be balled and burlapped (B&B), or grown in a metal container or paper pot. They should be planted in these containers. Do not remove the burlap from the balled and burlapped plant; simply cut top of burlap after plant is put in hole and fold it back from around stem.
- 3. Flowering plants of all varieties should be planted in sunny locations to obtain satisfactory blossoms. Planting areas, if possible, should be in locations which are well drained.
- 4. Before digging holes for plants (even small ground-cover plants), be sure to select the locations where they will look best when planted. Reason: Once a plant is watered in, it is difficult to move it without injuring the ball and perhaps killing the plant.
- 5. When digging holes for plant material, whether potted or balled and burlapped, be sure to dig ample-sized holes, at least one and one-half times the size of the balls. The hole should be deep enough to allow the top of the ball, can, or paper pot to be slightly under the level of the ground when plant is placed in hole.
- 6. After plant is placed in hole as directed, fill hole two-thirds full of soil. If fertilizer is to be used (see "Fertilizing When Planting"), now is the time to use it. Spread a few handfuls around plant and fill hole with water. When water drains out, finish filling with soil up to level of ground. Leave earth in shape of a saucer around plant to catch and hold water.

HOW LONG CAN PLANTS BE SAFELY LEFT BEFORE PLANTING?

If plants are kept in a protected area and out of the sun and wind and well watered, it is safe to hold them for several days before planting. However, it is always best to plant as soon as possible.

FERTILIZING WHEN PLANTING

It is not necessary to use strong complete fertilizers (such as 10-6-4 or 8-6-4) when planting nursery plants. If fertilizer is used when planting, use organic types such as Farmanure, Milorganite, Cottonseed Meal, Agrinite, etc. These are safe! They will not burn the young roots before the plant is established, and the plant will be aided by the natural slow feeding nitrogen in these organic fertilizers. In addition to organic fertilizers, it is well to work a little Peat Moss into the soil when planting. This will act as a ground conditioner, will lighten the soil and help to develop a better root system. It will also help to retain moisture.

FERTILIZING AND CARE AFTER PLANTING

- 1. After nursery plants have become established for a season or two, the complete fertilizers (10-6-4, etc.) may be used. These fertilizers should be spread on top of the ground and cultivated into the soil. Being near the surface, they will not burn the roots and yet they will leach into the soil where the roots will pick up the balanced food elements as they need them.
- 2. The soil around all plants should be kept loose and cultivated at all times, unless a ground cover is used. Loose soil prevents the ground from baking and drying out and helps to hold moisture underneath the surface where the roots are feeding.
- 3. During dry seasons WATER THOROUGHLY ONCE A WEEK OR TEN DAYS. DO NOT WATER EVERY DAY!

For further information call THE HOYT NURSERIES.

NOTICE TO CUSTOMERS

◀This catalog lists our trees and shrubs, but to appreciate them fully you should see them. Come over to the nursery and look around.

◀OUR MATERIALS and service are available to you directly or through your Landscape Architect.

▼PLANTING begins in the spring as soon as frost is out of the ground and extends through April, May and June. Fall planting begins in August and extends through December, or until the ground freezes.

BUSINESS HOURS

During SPRING AND FALL PLANTING SEASONS we are open from 7:30 A.M. to 6:00 P.M. weekdays. Sundays from 9:00 A.M. until 4:00 P.M.

During SUMMER AND WINTER MONTHS we are open from 7:30 A.M. to 5:00 P.M. Sundays by appointment only.

- ◆PRICES—in this list do not include cost of delivering and planting. Plants are priced for our selection only. Specimen plants, many of which are not included in this list, will be charged for according to their individual value when selected by you. All quotations offered are subject to prior sale. These prices supersede all others and are subject to change without notice.
- **▼DELIVERIES**—pro rated charge on scheduled trips. Special deliveries conflicting with normal schedule will be arranged and charged for at cost.
- **▼TERMS**—Cash or satisfactory references must accompany all orders.

GUARANTEE

We guarantee to replace, at one-half original purchase price, any plant or tree that we have supplied, which dies from natural causes within a period of one year, provided the plants have been properly cared for. Dead plants must be returned to us before replacement is made. The cost of delivering and planting of replaced material is borne by the purchaser and replacement is made at our convenience.

Ornamental and ShadeTrees

Possibly the most attractive feature of many of our New England towns is their large shade and ornamental trees.

We have on hand balled and burlapped shade trees ready for planting, which can be delivered shortly after selection in sizes from 1½ to 3-inch caliper. Only shade trees already dug will be sold in the spring season.

Shade trees in the larger sizes will be dug for planting only from November until March 31. These trees will be priced on application.

Acer • Maple

ACER palmatum atropurpureum. Japanese Red Maple.	
A fine semi-dwarf, red-foliaged tree that stands of	out in
any location.	Each
$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft., B&B	10.00
2 to 3 tt., B&B	$12^{\circ}50^{\circ}$
3 to 4 ft., B&B	17 50
4 to 5 ft., B&B	25 00

A. platanoides. Norway Maple.

A beautiful, full, round-topped Maple with large green leaves. Casts a very dense shade. Holds foliage till late fall. Yellow autumn color.

A. platanoides schwedleri. Schwedler Maple.

A variety of the Norway Maple with rich purple-red leaves in early spring, changing to dark green in midsummer.

A. rubrum. Red or Scarlet Maple.

Bright red bloom covers all the branches in spring. Again in late fall its foliage turns crimson and orange. Although a native in damp soils, it thrives equally well in dry spots.

A. saccharum. Sugar or Rock Maple.

The most gorgeous Maple for fall color, ranging from yellow to a vivid scarlet. Upright and stately in growth.

Betula · Birch

Our Policy Regarding Planting of Birch

Birch must be planted in the winter season. This season starts in January and extends through March.

BETULA alba laciniata. Cut-leaf Weeping Birch.

Deeply cut green leaves on white branches	that droop
gracefully to the ground like a large fountain.	Each
7 to 8 ft., B&B	\$15 00
8 to 10 ft., B&B	17 50
10 to 12 ft., B&B	$\dots 25 00$

Ornamental and Shade Trees

Fagus · Beech

FAGUS sylvatica. European Green Beech.

Attractive green leaves. Grows slowly into beautiful specimens. Makes excellent hedges and screens.

F. sylvatica atropurpurea. Copper Beech.

One of our finest lawn trees, with wine-colored leaves in spring and early summer, fading to copper in July. This tree is one of the hardiest in the nursery.

Sizes and prices of Fagus, on application.

GLEDITSIA, Moraine. Moraine Locust. Plant Pat. 836.

A new shade tree which is thornless and seedless. Resistant to disease and insect damage. Absence of seed pods and the quick crumbling of leaves make this tree ideal from the garden maintenance standpoint.

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LIQUIDAMBAR styraciflua. Sweet Gum.

A fine pyramidal tree with large maple-like leaves which turn a blazing scarlet in the fall. Bark of corky texture. Suitable for swampy conditions as well as higher ground.

QUERCUS palustris. Pin Oak.

Sturdy, pyramidal, rugged, and irregular. Grows rapidly. Deeply cut green foliage turns rich crimson in fall. A swamp tree which can be planted to advantage in any type of soil.

Sizes and prices of Liquidambar and Quercus:	Each
1¾ to 2-in. cal., 8 to 12 ft. high, B&B	.\$20 00
2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ -in. cal., 10 to 14 ft. high, B&B	. 35 00
$2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3-in. cal., 12 to 18 ft. high, B&B	. 40 00
3 to 4-in. cal., 15 to 20 ft. high, B&B	. 50 00
*	

Larger sizes on application.

PLATANUS orientalis. European Plane.

Large, picturesque, fast-growing tree, easily recognized by its gray and white bark. Most useful for streets, parks, seashore, and rough situations where a tough durable specimen is required. Resists insects.

			Laci
1½ to 2-in, cal.	10 to 12 ft.	high, B&B	\$20.00
1/2 00 = 1111 00011,	10 00 12 10.	mgn, Dab	\$\pi 20 00
2 to 21/2-in col	19 to 14 ft	high, B&B	25 00
2 00 2/2-III. Cai.,	12 00 1T 10.	mgn, Dab	55 00
$2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3-in. cal.,	19 to 11 ft	high Dl-D	
472 to 5-m. car.,	14 10 14 16.	nigh, B&B	40 00

SALIX, Niobe. Golden Weeping Willow.

Fast growing, with fine foliage. Distinct in winter, due to its golden bark. A graceful weeper.

SORBUS aucuparia. Mountain-Ash.

Well known in Europe for its great clusters of orange-red fruit. The robins in this country love these berries,

Sizes and prices of Salix and Sorbus:	Each
$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2-in. cal., 8 to 10 ft. high, B&B	. \$17 50
2 to 2½-in. cal., 10 to 12 ft. high, B&B	. 20 00
2½ to 3-in. cal., 10 to 12 ft. high, B&B	. 22 50
3 to 3½-in. cal., 10 to 12 ft. high, B&B	. 25 00



Cornus florida (White-Flowering Dogwood)

There is probably no group of deciduous plants as popular or well known as this one. Their interesting habits of growth, glossy foliage, and gorgeous spring blooms, followed by attractive fruit of many colors in late summer and fall, make them an all-year-round satisfaction. Trees in this group thrive in almost all kinds of soil, and most varieties are very hardy. They flower best in full or partial sunshine.

CERCIS canadensis. Redbud; Judas-Tree.

Broad, irregular, vase-shaped tree that flowers from stem to tip before leaves appear. Flowers are rosy pink. A fine plant for wooded areas.

Each
6 to 7 ft., B&B.
7 to 8 ft., B&B.
20 00
8 to 9 ft., B&B.
22 50

Cornus · Dogwood

CORNUS florida. White-Flowering Dogwood.

*D.										110		
4 to 5 ft.,	B&B	 		 	 					 \$6	50	
5 to 6 ft.,	B&B	 		 						 . 8	00	
6 to 8 ft.,												
8 to 9 ft.,												
9 to 10 ft.												
10 to 12 f	t B&B									35	00	

C. florida rubra. Pink-Flowering Dogwood.

Similar in beauty of growth to the White-Flowering Dogwood. Pink flowers add distinction to this variety. Most effective when planted among White Dogwood, for its leaves are more brilliant in the fall.

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5 to	6 ft.,	B&1	В															.12	50	
6 to	7 ft	B&1	B					,										.17	50	

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Cornus kousa. Japanese Dogwood. A shrubby plant. Has large clusters of white flowers with distinct centers. Blooms after foliage appears, a month later than our native Dogwood. Each 6 to 8 ft., B&B
Crataegus · Hawthorn
CRATÆGUS cordata. Washington Hawthorn. White flowers. Red fruit lasting into winter. Fine foliage and color in autumn.
C. monogyna plena. Paul's Double Scarlet Hawthorn. Brilliant red flowers in clusters. Scarlet fruit.
C. monogyna rosea. Paul's Double Pink Hawthorn. Pale pink flowers in clusters. Scarlet fruit.
Sizes and prices of above three varieties of Cratægus:
5 to 6 ft., B&B. \$12 50 6 to 8 ft., B&B. 15 00
GORDONIA alatamaha. Gordonia (Franklinia). Low-branching ornamental tree reaching a height of 15 to 20 feet. Creamy white flowers in September and October. Shiny green foliage turning scarlet in fall. 2 to 3 ft., B&B
LABURNUM vossi. Vossi Golden-Chain.
A small tree bearing long racemes of golden blossoms in June. Pea-shaped flowers, in clusters like wisteria.
5 to 6 ft., B&B 7 50 6 to 7 ft., B&B 10 00 7 to 8 ft., B&B 12 50
MAGNOLIA soulangeana. Saucer Magnolia. Pink cups with white inner walls.
2 to 3 ft., B&B 7 50 3 to 4 ft., B&B 10 00 4 to 5 ft., B&B 12 50 5 to 6 ft., B&B 15 00
M. stellata. Star Magnolia. Pure white, single flowers. 2 to 2½ ft., B&B
OXYDENDRUM arboreum. Sorrel-Tree. A truly beautiful specimen. Shiny long green foliage. Fall finds this plant with clusters of waxy flowers and the leaves changing to vivid scarlet. Blends well in dogwood plantings. 3 to 4 ft., B&B
4 to 5 ft., B&B. 7 50 5 to 6 ft., B&B. 10 00



Flowers of Cratægus monogyna (Paul's Hawthorn)

Malus · Flowering Crab-Apple

These hardy flowering Crab-Apples thrive in almost all locations and exposures. No other flowering tree or bushes give such a profusion of bloom in the springtime. In the autumn they are adorned with clusters of fruits in many colors. Crab-Apples do best in a sweet, well-drained soil and require full sunshine for best results.

MALUS arnoldiana. Arnold Crab-Apple.

Flowers in May, semi-double, deep pink. Bears miniature yellow apples relished by birds.

M. atrosanguinea. Carmine Crab-Apple.

Single, dark pink flowers in May, shading into light crimson. Broad, shapely grower. Miniature yellow fruit in fall.

M. floribunda. Pink and White Crab-Apple.

Light pink flowers in May, followed by attractive tiny yellow and pink-cheeked apples in fall.

M. halliana parkmani. Parkman Crab-Apple.

Hanging clusters of pink flowers. Semi-dwarf in growth.

M., Hopa. Hopa Red Flowering Crab-Apple.

Rose-red flowers; red fruit. Hardy variety similar to M. purpurea eleyi with reddish leaves, but tree spreads more.

M. purpurea eleyi. Eley Crab-Apple.

A free-blooming, deep pink Crab-Apple with reddish foliage. Flowers in May. Bears miniature red fruit in fall.

M. scheideckeri. Scheidecker Crab-Apple.

Large, semi-double, pink flowers. Formal, upright grower. Bears waxy yellow fruit.

M. spectabilis. Chinese Crab-Apple.

Fragrant, double, delicate pink flowers. Beautiful upright plant. Bears small yellow fruit.

M. theifera. Tea Crab-Apple.

Flowers in May. Sturdy, spreading tree with entire branches covered with flowers which are white or tinted with pale pink.

Sizes and prices af above nine varieties of Malus:

	Laci
5 to 6 ft., B&B, heavy	\$15 00
6 to 7 ft B&B. heavy	20 00
7 to 8 ft., B&B, heavy	25 00

M. sargenti. Sargent's Crab-Apple.

Pure white flowers. Dwarf. Brilliant red berries which

last well into the winter.

Prunus • Flowering Japanese Cherry

This fine flowering tree from Japan thrives in this locality. This line howering tree from sapan thrives in this locality. The weeping variety blooms early and is very attractive in its habit of growth. The blooms of the Upright Cherry come later and last longer. They are single or double, depending on variety, and their colors range from blush to deep pink. They flower best in full sunlight.

PRUNUS, Beni Higan. Pink Single-flowering Cherry. Each
4 to 5 ft., B&B\$12 50
5 to 6 ft., B&B
P. cerasifera blireana. Purple-leaved Plum.
5 to 6 ft., B&B
6 to 7 ft B&B

Flowering Trees
PRUNUS, Kwanzan. Pink Double-flowering Cherry. Each 4 to 5 ft., B&B. \$10 00 5 to 6 ft., B&B. 12 50 6 to 7 ft., B&B. 20 00
P. persica. Double-flowering Peach. White Pink Red 3 to 4 ft., potted
P. serrulata pendulata. Pink Weeping Japanese Cherry. 5 to 6-ft. stem, 3-yr. head, B&B regular grade 15 00
Evergreens
Evergreens give permanent beauty all the year, carrying their beautiful richly colored foliage through the winter when deciduous trees and shrubs are leafless. Every home-builder, no matter how small the grounds, needs them. They not only provide privacy, but are indispensable for shelter and windbreaks, hedges, backgrounds, and specimens in landscape work. The slow-growing and spreading varieties such as Yews and Junipers are available for use in house and garden plantings. Practically all evergreens require light and air. Yews and Hemlocks are the most tolerant of shade. All Evergreens B&B (Balled & Burlapped)
CEDRUS atlantica glauca. Blue Atlas Cedar. A very distinctive ornamental tree with rich blue foliage. Each 3 to 4 ft. \$15 00 4 to 5 ft. 20 00
Juniperus • Juniper; Cedar JUNIPERUS chinensis hetzi glauca. Hetz Blue Juniper. Quite spreading in habit. Striking intense blue foliage. 15 to 18 in
J. chinensis pfitzeriana.Pfitzer Juniper.Two-tone greenA hardy, spreading, irregular Juniper. foliage.Two-tone green 60 in 60 or best evergreens. 60 $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft. 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. 2 to 3 ft. 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ ft. 6 00 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ ft.
J. chinensis sargenti. Sargent Juniper. A very hardy, blue-green, trailing Juniper of compact growth. Good ground-cover; valuable for rockery. 12 to 15-in. spread
J. communis depressa plumosa. Andorra Juniper. A valuable, spreading, feathery Juniper. Fine for slopes; also a good plant for border work. Turns a bronze color in the fall. $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft
12



Pinus montana mughus (Mugho Pine)

Evergreens

Pinus • Pine PINUS montana mughus. Mugho Pine.

A very fine low-growing Pine, used successfully in border work. One of the best for shore plantings. Hardy. Each 12 to 15-in. spread. \$5 00 15 to 18-in. spread. 7 50 P. strobus. White Pine. A native Pine, probably the best known of all. Great favorite for planting with birch and hemlock; also a fine screen tree. Pruning makes it more dense. A five-needle Pine. 5 to 6 ft. 15 00 6 to 7 ft. 17 50 7 to 8 ft. 20 00 8 to 9 ft. 30 00 9 to 10 ft. 35 00 P. thunbergi. Japanese Black Pine. Irregular gnarled branches; light green foliage. Excellent for shore planting. Very hardy. 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ ft. 12 50
6 to 7 ft
Pseudotsuga • Douglas Fir
This evergreen is a rapid, graceful grower. Its foliage varies from light to dark green, and in some types even to a bluish green. It is perfectly hardy and transplants easily. This conifer thrives in exposed locations and grows well in moist as well as well-drained soils. It is used for windbreaks, screens, or as a specimen tree; also used extensively for Christmas trees. PSEUDOTSUGA douglasi. Douglas Fir. Each
$egin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Taxus · Yew
TAXUS baccata repandens. English Spreading Yew. A flat-growing, dark green Yew. Good for foundation, cemetery, rockery and border plantings. 12 to 15 in



Taxus cuspidata nana (Dwarf Japanese Yew)

Evergreens Taxus cuspidata capitata. Japanese Pyramidal Yew.

Handsome pyramidal tree. Its dark green foliage is covered with red berries in the fall. Fine for formal plantings, hedges, or as specimens. Our plants in this variety are a far superior type. 3 to 4 ft
T. cuspidata nana (brevifolia). Dwarf Japanese Yew. We believe Nana to be the best of all the Yews. Artistic and irregular, spreading growth if allowed its freedom. It is very hardy and has deep green foliage. Truly an aristocrat. It may be used as a specimen or for dwarf hedges. 12 to 15 in
T. media browni. Brown's Yew. Similar to Cuspidata Yew but slower and more compact growing. 12 to 15-in. spread. 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ -ft. spread. 12 50
T. media densiformis. Dense Yew. A very dense, compact grower with dark green foliage. 12 to 15 in
T. media hatfieldi. Hatfield's Yew. Similar to Hicks Yew except that it does not yield berries. 12 to 15 in 5 00 15 to 18 in 6 00 $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft 8 00
T. media hatfieldi (spreader). Hatfield's Spreading Yew. Similar in color and foliage to Hatfieldi, but more spreading in growth. 12 to 15 in
T. media hicksi. Hicks Yew. Having a columnar habit of growth, it may be substituted for the Irish Yew in cold climates. Very dark green in color, it is valuable in formal gardens and when planted close makes a fine hedge. 12 to 15 in
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Evergreens

Thuja · Arborvitae

znaja · moorvitae
THUJA occidentalis globosa. Globe Arborvitæ.
Compact, globe-shaped plant. Good for foreground
planting. Each
12 to 15 in\$4 00
T. occidentalis douglasi pyramidalis. Douglas Pyramidal Arborvitæ.
Slender, pyramidal, spiral effect, with twisted, dark green

Slender, pyramidal, spiral effect, with twisted, dark green foliage. Very effective in combination with other evergreens.

T. occidentalis nigra. Dark American Arborvitæ.
Fast-growing, hardy, pyramidal tree, useful for screening and hedging.
T. occidentalis pyramidalis. Pyramidal Arborvitæ.

A dense, slender green pyramid, probably the best in its family. Good for formal work; a good hedge plant.

T. occidentalis semperaurea. Goldentip Arborvitæ.
Dense, pyramidal tree. Dark green foliage, tipped with deep gold. This thrives well in almost complete shade.
T. occidentalis wareana. Siberian Arborvitæ.

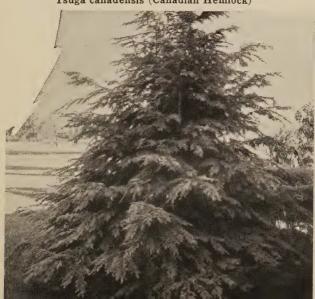
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Tsuga · Hemlock

Stately grace and dignity characterize the Hemlock, which we consider the most beautiful of the larger North American evergreens. Its attractive dark green foliage weeps gracefully and is tipped with the bright green of new growth during the spring. Hemlocks are hardy and thrive in almost any soil. They tolerate the shade better than other evergreens and are very adaptable, being used for hedges, backgrounds for gardens, or as specimens. They stand shearing or pruning or may be allowed to grow naturally.

TSUGA canadensis.	Each
$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft	 \$6 00
2 to 3 ft.	 7 50
3 to 4 ft.	 10 00
4 to 5 ft	 15 00
5 to 6 ft	 20 00

Tsuga canadensis (Canadian Hemlock)



Azaleas

Happily situated by being planted in full sunshine but protected from winter winds, Azaleas produce brilliant blossoms of many colors. They want an acid soil, and during blooming time require an abundance of moisture. Some of our native types grow into fairly large bushes, but most Azaleas seldom attain a height of more than 3 or 4 feet.

All Azaleas B&B (Balled and Burlapped)

AZALEA calendulacea. Flame Azalea.
Probably the most brilliant of our native shrubs. Flowers in late May, orange to scarlet in color. Each 15 to 18 in
$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft
A. hinodegiri. Single brilliant carmine-pink flowers. Nearly evergreen. 12 to 15 in
15 to 18 in
A. kaempferi fedora. Hybrid Torch Azalea. Salmon-pink flowers in May. 3 50 12 to 15 in
$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft
A. ledifolia alba.
$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
A. mollis. Hybrid Azalea.
$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
A. mucronulata. Dahurian Azalea.
A. mucronulata. Dahurian Azalea. Lavender-pink flowers in April. 15 to 18 in
A. mucronulata. $Dahurian Azalea$. Lavender-pink flowers in April. 15 to 18 in 5 00 $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft. 6 00 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. 8 50 A. nudiflora. $Pinxterbloom$. A native pink, blooming in mid-May. 15 to 18 in 4 00 $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft. 5 00
A. mucronulata. Dahurian Azalea. Lavender-pink flowers in April. 15 to 18 in
A. mucronulata. Dahurian Azalea. Lavender-pink flowers in April. 15 to 18 in
A. mucronulata. $Dahurian Azalea$. Lavender-pink flowers in April. 15 to 18 in. 5 00 $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft. 6 00 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. 8 50 A. nudiflora. $Pinxterbloom$. 4 00 A native pink, blooming in mid-May. 5 to 18 in. 4 00 $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft. 5 00 A. poukhanensis. $Korean Azalea$. Pale lavender. Large blooms sweetly scented. 15 to 18 in. 4 00 $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft. 5 00 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. 5 00 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. 6 50
A. mucronulata. Dahurian Azalea. Lavender-pink flowers in April. 15 to 18 in
A. mucronulata. Dahurian Azalea. Lavender-pink flowers in April. 15 to 18 in. 500 $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft. 600 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. 850 A. nudiflora. Pinxterbloom. A native pink, blooming in mid-May. 15 to 18 in. 400 $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft. 500 A. poukhanensis. Korean Azalea. Pale lavender. Large blooms sweetly scented. 15 to 18 in. 400 $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft. 500 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. 650 A. schlippenbachi. Royal Azalea. Attractive, large, rose-pink blossoms in June. 12 to 15 in. 400 15 to 18 in. 500 15 to 18 in. 500

Hardy Evergreen Shrubs

The importance of this class of plant material has long been recognized by many garden lovers. Since most are evergreen, they present an attractive appearance in both summer and winter. They are comparatively slow growers, are easy to keep in bounds, and grow more beautiful with age. All of these varieties grow best in a light well drained soil using plenty of leaf-mold or peat moss when planting. Some varieties require protected locations for best growing results. Certain varieties do well in the shade.

 $All\,B\&B\ (Balled\ and\ Burlapped)\ except\ where\ otherwise\ noted$

ABELIA grandiflora. Glossy Abelia. A dainty evergreen shrub bearing little bell-shaped pink flowers. Blooms throughout the summer until frost. Excellent for garden plantings. May be cut back every spring. Each 15 to 18 in \$5 00 1½ to 2 ft 6 00
BERBERIS julianae. Wintergreen Barberry.
Evergreen. Deep green lustrous leaves turning vivid scarlet before they fall. Clustered yellow flowers; purplish fruits. Good for hedge. 15 to 18 in
$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft
ILEX crenata. Japanese Holly.
Dense-growing, upright plant with dark green, box-like leaf. Small black fruit. Blends well in any evergreen planting; also used as a specimen.
15 to 18 in 5 00
$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft
$2 \text{ to } 2\frac{1}{2} \text{ it.} \dots 8 50$
$2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft
0 00 0/2 10
I. crenata bullata. Boxleaf Japanese Holly.
A hardy, compact, dwarf border plant. Shiny black fruit.
A fine substitute for boxwood.
12 to 15 in 5 00
15 to 18 in 6 00
$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft
I avanata hullata aunuama
I. crenata bullata supreme. Low spreading habit of growth. Leaves broadly oval,
convexed, and dark green. Very hardy.
12 to 15 in
15 to 18 in
I. crenata helleri. Heller's Japanese Holly.
A hardy flat growing oval shaped plant. Excellent for
rockery planting.
12 to 15 in
19 to 10 m 0 00
I. crenata rotundifolia. Roundleaf Japanese Holly.
Large, lustrous foliage. Round, compact, semi-dwarf
habit of growth.
15 to 18 in 5 00
$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft
2 to 2½ ft 7 50

Hardy Evergreen Shrubs

ILEX glabra. Inkberry.
A native shrub with deep green leaves and black berries used to advantage in evergreen gardens, along stream and pool or edging woodland. Each $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft. \$6 00 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. 7 50
Better known as Christmas Holly. Becoming more and more a favorite. Its shiny leaves and red berries make it a desirable plant for use as a specimen, in mass planting, or for hedges. Will stand pruning. 3 to 4 ft. 4 to 5 ft. 12 50
VAUNTA Latte De Manuel Tours
This, our Connecticut State Plant, is probably the most valuable and beautiful of all our broadleaf evergreens. Produces great masses of pink flowers in June. Can be used for mass plantings, border work, and as a specimen; in fact, it adds beauty anywhere. Nursery Grown
12 to 15 in
$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft
$ \begin{array}{c} \textbf{Collected} \\ 2 \text{ to } 2\frac{1}{2} \text{ ft.} & 5 \ 00 \\ 2\frac{1}{2} \text{ to } 3 \text{ ft.} & 6 \ 00 \\ \end{array} $
LEUCOTHOE catesbæi. Drooping Leucothoe.
A low-growing evergreen plant with arching branches. Rich green leaves turning to bronze in the fall. Showy, fragrant, creamy white flowers in May. Excellent when used in border combinations with laurel and rhododendron. 15 to 18 in., collected
PIERIS (Andromeda) floribunda. Mountain Andromeda.
A very hardy evergreen shrub which blooms early in spring, producing an abundance of upright white flowerspikes. Used for border work in mass plantings. 12 to 15 in
P. japonica. Japanese Andromeda.
Truly one of the finest broadleafs with graceful, pendulous sprays of white flowers in early spring, followed by striking wine-colored new growth. Excellent for rockeries, specimens, or bordering taller growing species. 15 to 18 in. 500 $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft. 700 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. 1000 $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft. 12 50
PYRACANTHA coccinea, Government Red. A shrubby Thorn with white flower clusters, known best for its red fruit that appears in late summer.

P. coccinea lalandi. Laland Firethorn.

A shrubby Thorn with white flower clusters, known best for its orange-red fruit that appears in late summer.

Sizes and prices of above two varieties of Pyracantha:	
15 to 18 in., pot-grown 4 00 1½ to 2 ft., pot-grown 5 00)
2 to 3 ft., pot-grown)



PIN OAK





FLOWERING DOGWOODS, CHERRIES and CRAB-APPLES with an effective background of WHITE PINES





WEEPING JAPANESE CHERRY



HATFIELD YEW

Hardy Evergreen Shrubs

Rhododendrons

Rhododendrons are easy to grow. Planted in properly prepared soil, they will give satisfaction. There are many types to choose from, ranging from dwarf to tall-growing varieties. For best effects, group plantings are suggested. Good care is necessary. They must have an acid soil and a mulch of oak leaves or lawn clippings. Liberal watering during dry periods is essential.

RHODODENDRON carolinianum. Carolina Rhododendron. Small-leaved variety with pink flowers. Semi-dwarf. Blooms in June.

Blooms in June.
Nursery Grown Each
12 to 15 in\$4 50
15 to 18 in 5 25
$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft
R. catawbiense. Catawba Rhododendron.
Parent of many hybrids. Blooms in May and June. Rosy
purple flowers.
Nursery Grown
$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft
2 to 3 ft 8 00
R. maximum. Rosebay Rhododendron.
A good plant for shady places. The large leaves are of greater landscape value than the pale pink flowers. Blooms in late June. Prefers acid soil. Good for mass plantings.
Nursery Grown
$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft
2 to 3 ft 7 50
Collected

Hybrid Rhododendrons

RED	PINK	WHITE
15 to 18 in		Each . \$10 00 to \$12 50
$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft		15 00

3 to 4 ft...... 8 00

Rhododendron maximum (Rosebay Rhododendron)



_
AMELANCHIER canadensis. Downy Shadbush. Native plant bearing white flowers in early spring. Fruit relished by birds. Grows well in wooded and wet sections. Each
2 to 3 ft., B&B. \$3 00 3 to 4 ft., B&B. 4 00
ARONIA arbutifolia. Red Chokeberry. White flowers tinged with red in early spring. Outstanding red fruit in fall. 2 to 3 ft., B&B
BENZOIN æstivale (<i>Lindera Benzoin</i>). Spice-Bush. Clusters of yellow flowers in April. Red berries in September, relished by birds. Good for moist ground. 2 to 3 ft., B&B
BERBERIS thunbergi atropurpurea. Redleaf Japanese Bar-
berry. Similar to Thunbergi in habit. Foliage bright red in spring, reddish purple in summer and scarlet in fall. 1½ to 2 ft., B&B
BUDDLEIA, Charming. Pink Butterfly-Bush. Large spires of pink flowers. Blooms all summer. 3-yr., pot-grown
B., Dubonnet. Hybrid Butterfly-Bush. Improved variety. Blooms all summer. Dark wine-red flowers. Attracts butterflies. 3-yr., pot-grown
B., Ile de France. Hybrid Butterfly-Bush. Clear rosy purple, fragrant flowers during summer. 3-yr., pot-grown
B., Snowbank. White Hybrid Butterfly-Bush. New white Buddleia with round compact sprays measuring 10 to 15 inches in length. 3-yr., pot-grown
CALYCANTHUS floridus. Sweet-Shrub. Sweet-scented brown bud-like flowers in June. Good for mass plantings. Old-fashioned Strawberry Shrub. 1½ to 2 ft., pot-grown
1/2 00 2 10., pot grown
CLETHRA alnifolia. Sweet Pepperbush. Fragrant white flowers during June and July. Thrives in damp ground as well as upland.
2 to 3 ft., B&B
CORNUS alba sibirica. Coral Dogwood. Coral bark gives striking effect in winter.
3 to 4 ft., B&B 3 50 4 to 5 ft., B&B 5 00 5 to 6 ft., B&B 7 50
C. stolonifera flaviramea. Golden-twig Dogwood.
Bright yellow bark in winter. Blends well with Redbarked Dogwood. 3 to 4 ft., B&B
3 to 4 ft., B&B. 3 50 4 to 5 ft., B&B. 5 00 5 to 6 ft., B&B. 7 50

Cotoneaster

This introduction from China is a valuable contribution to the family of flowering shrubs. Graceful habit and beauty of leaf and fruit make it an ideal plant for house foundations, entrances, hedges, or ground-cover plantings.

COTONEASTER divaricata. Upright Spreading Cotoneaster. Small green leaves. Brilliant red berries in autumn. Each 1½ to 2 ft., pot-grown
C. francheti. Franchet Cotoneaster. Olive-green leaves and bright red berries. A graceful, fast grower.
$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft., pot-grown
C. præcox. Rock Cotoneaster. A dwarf, horizontal trailing variety, nearly evergreen, with brilliant red berries.
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
CYDONIA japonica. Japanese Flowering Quince. Pink flowers in early May.
15 to 18 in., pot-grown. 2 00 $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft., pot-grown. 3 00
DEUTZIA gracilis.
A dwarf Deutzia, with snowy white flowers. Valuable in border planting. Blooms in May. 15 to 18 in., B&B
D. scabra candidissima. Double-flowering White Deutzia. Grows tall. White flowers in May.
D. scabra crenata. Double-flowering Pink Deutzia. One of the finest tall-growing Deutzias. Pink and white blossoms in May.
D. scabra, Pride of Rochester. Probably the best known of all Deutzias. Grows tall. White to pale pink flowers in May.
Sizes and prices of above three varieties of Deutzia:
3 to 4 ft., B&B. 3 50 4 to 5 ft., B&B. 5 00 5 to 6 ft., B&B. 7 50
ENKIANTHUS campanulatus. Redvein Enkianthus. An erect-growing shrub with pale yellow flowers, tinged with pink in May. Its leaves turn a beautiful scarlet color
in the fall. 1½ to 2 ft., B&B
2 to 2½ ft., B&B
EUONYMUS alatus. Winged or Corky-barked Euonymus. A corky-barked tree with startling crimson foliage in the fall. Good plant for exposed places.
3 to 4 ft., B&B. 3 50 4 to 5 ft., B&B. 5 00 5 to 6 ft., B&B. 7 50
E. alatus compactus. Dwarf Winged Euonymus.
Same habit as Alatus, but in the dwarf form. Good for low hedges and foreground planting.
2 to 3 ft., B&B

Tiowering Siliuos
FORSYTHIA intermedia spectabilis. Showy Border Forsythia. This showy Forsythia is a little darker yellow than other varieties. One of the best April bloomers.
F. intermedia, Spring Glory. Arching branches completely covered with large, pale yellow blooms. Produces nearly twice as many blossoms as the common Forsythia.
F. suspensa. Weeping Golden-Bells. Blooms in late April and early May. Excellent for sprawling over walls or steep banks.
F. suspensa fortunei. Fortune's Golden-Bells. Blooms in late April and early May. Has especially attractive yellow branches.
Sizes and prices of above four varieties of Forsythia: Each 3 to 4 ft., B&B. \$3 50 4 to 5 ft., B&B. 5 00 5 to 6 ft., B&B. 7 50
HAMAMELIS mollis. Chinese Witch-Hazel.
Golden yellow flowers in February, borne in good-sized clusters on the ends of stubby branchlets.
3 to 4 ft., B&B 8 00
H. virginiana. Witch-Hazel. Lemon-color flowers, blooming in late autumn after leaves fall.
3 to 4 ft., B&B
4 to 5 ft., B&B
Hibiscus syriacus · Althea; Rose-of-Sharon
The Hibiscus, often known as Althea or Rose-of-Sharon, blooms from July to September, when so few of our shrubs are in flower. They grow as high as 8 to 12 feet.
are in flower. They grow as high as 8 to 12 feet. WHITE PINK BILIF
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blooms from July to September, when so few of our shrubs are in flower. They grow as high as 8 to 12 feet. WHITE PINK BLUE Each 2 to 3 ft., pot-grown \$3 00 3 to 4 ft., pot-grown 4 00 HYDRANGEA arborescens grandiflora. Hills-of-Snow Hy-
blooms from July to September, when so few of our shrubs are in flower. They grow as high as 8 to 12 feet. WHITE PINK BLUE Each 2 to 3 ft., pot-grown
blooms from July to September, when so few of our shrubs are in flower. They grow as high as 8 to 12 feet. WHITE PINK BLUE Each 2 to 3 ft., pot-grown \$3 00 3 to 4 ft., pot-grown 4 00 HYDRANGEA arborescens grandiflora. Hills-of-Snow Hydrangea. H. paniculata grandiflora. Peegee Hydrangea. Blooms on new growth, August to frost. White, gradually turning to pink. Must be trimmed back severely each year. HYPERICUM aureum. Golden St. Johns-wort. A dwarf, compact-growing shrub. Blue-green foliage followed by yellow flowers in July and August, later addranged.
blooms from July to September, when so few of our shrubs are in flower. They grow as high as 8 to 12 feet. WHITE PINK BLUE Each 2 to 3 ft., pot-grown \$3 00 3 to 4 ft., pot-grown 4 00 HYDRANGEA arborescens grandiflora. Hills-of-Snow Hydrangea. H. paniculata grandiflora. Peegee Hydrangea. Blooms on new growth, August to frost. White, gradually turning to pink. Must be trimmed back severely each year. HYPERICUM aureum. Golden St. Johns-wort. A dwarf, compact-growing shrub. Blue-green foliage followed by yellow flowers in July and August, later adorned with numerous seed-pods. ILEX verticillata. Black-Alder; Winterberry. Native shrub. Bright red berries in late fell lesting well
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blooms from July to September, when so few of our shrubs are in flower. They grow as high as 8 to 12 feet. WHITE PINK BLUE Each 2 to 3 ft., pot-grown \$3 00 3 to 4 ft., pot-grown 4 00 HYDRANGEA arborescens grandiflora. Hills-of-Snow Hydrangea. H. paniculata grandiflora. Peegee Hydrangea. Blooms on new growth, August to frost. White, gradually turning to pink. Must be trimmed back severely each year. HYPERICUM aureum. Golden St. Johns-wort. A dwarf, compact-growing shrub. Blue-green foliage followed by yellow flowers in July and August, later adorned with numerous seed-pods. ILEX verticillata. Black-Alder; Winterberry. Native shrub. Bright red berries in late fall, lasting well into the winter. Good Christmas decorations. KERRIA japonica flore-pleno. Double-flowering Globe-Flower. Double, yellow, rose-shaped flowers in May. Green-yellow bark. KOLKWITZIA amabilis. Beauty-Bush.

2 10 11 21 11 10 0
LIGUSTRUM ibolium. Ibolium Privet.
Rapid growing. Bears black fruit in fall. Very hardy. Each
2 to 3 ft., bare root\$35 per 100\$0 50
L. ibota regelianum. Regel's Privet.
Fine for shady spots. A spreading, irregular, dense-
growing Privet. Bears black fruit in fall. Excellent for massing or for hedges.
2 to 3 ft., B&B
3 to 4 ft., B&B 4 00
LONICERA fragrantissima. Winter Honeysuckle.
So named because its foliage clings after heavy frosts.
Blooms in early April, with creamy white flowers similar in
odor to those of honeysuckle vine. Red fruit in summer.
L. morrowi. Morrow's Bush Honeysuckle.
A native of the Orient. Broad, spreading habit. Small
white flowers tinged with yellow, followed by red fruit.
I tatavias vasas Dinh Tatavian Hanavavahla
L. tatarica rosea. <i>Pink Tatarian Honeysuckle</i> . A tall-growing shrub with pink flowers. Covered with
scarlet fruit in late summer. Does well in the shade.
Sizes and prices of above three varieties of Lonicera:
3 to 4 ft., B&B
4 to 5 ft., B&B 5 00
5 to 6 ft., B&B 7 50
PHILADELPHUS coronarius. Sweet Mock-Orange.
The old-fashioned Sweet Syringa or Mock-Orange. This is an old favorite with snow-white flowers in May and June.
3 to 4 ft., B&B
4 to 5 ft., B&B 5 00
5 to 6 ft., B&B 7 50
P. lemoinei. Lemoine Mock-Orange.
A dwarf-growing shrub with sweet-scented, pure white
flowers. Good for border plantings.
2 to 3 ft., B&B
3 to 4 ft., B&B 4 00
P. virginalis. Double-flowering Mock-Orange.
A double-flowering variety fast becoming a favorite, with
its fragrant, gardenia-like flowers.
3 to 4 ft., B&B
4 to 5 ft., B&B
0 to 0 till, Dazz
PRUNUS glandulosa alba-plena. White Double-flowering
Almond.
A dwarf-growing shrub adorned with numerous flowers
along its many stems.
P. glandulosa rosea-plena. Pink Double-flowering Almond.
A dwarf-growing shrub adorned with numerous flowers
along its many stems.
D maritime Basch Plum
P. maritima. Beach Plum. Dainty white blossoms lightly sprinkled over the bush.
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Sizes and prices of above three varieties of Prunus:
2 to 3 ft., B&B
3 3 2 20, 202 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111

A handsome shrub bearing dainty white flowers in May and June, followed by jet-black seed borne in clusters and hanging on all winter. Each 2 to 3 ft., B&B	RHODOTYPOS kerrioides. Jetbead.
A shrubby small tree. Buds open soft, fuzzy gray. 3 to 4 ft., B&B	A handsome shrub bearing dainty white flowers in May and June, followed by jet-black seed borne in clusters and hanging on all winter. 2 to 3 ft., B&B
Flat, rose-pink flowers during hottest days of summer and lasting until early fall. Dwarf grower. 1½ to 2 ft., B&B	A shrubby small tree. Buds open soft, fuzzy gray.
Flat, rose-pink flowers during hottest days of summer and lasting until early fall. Dwarf grower. 1½ to 2 ft., B&B	
S. thunbergi. Thunberg's Spirea. Arching branches covered with tiny, single, snow-white flowers in very early spring. The feathery green foliage turns orange and scarlet in autumn. 3 to 4 ft., B&B	Flat, rose-pink flowers during hottest days of summer and lasting until early fall. Dwarf grower. 1½ to 2 ft., B&B
Arching branches covered with tiny, single, snow-white flowers in very early spring. The feathery green foliage turns orange and scarlet in autumn. 3 to 4 ft., B&B	2 to 2½ ft., B&B 3 00
S. vanhouttei. Vanhoutte Spirea. Commonly called Bridal Wreath. Showy, arching sprays of clustering white flowers in late May. An aristocrat of flowering shrubs. 3 to 4 ft., B&B	Arching branches covered with tiny, single, snow-white flowers in very early spring. The feathery green foliage turns orange and scarlet in autumn. 3 to 4 ft., B&B
Commonly called Bridal Wreath. Showy, arching sprays of clustering white flowers in late May. An aristocrat of flowering shrubs. 3 to 4 ft., B&B	·
SYMPHORICARPOS chenaulti. Chenault Coralberry. A hybrid, similar to Vulgaris. S. racemosus. Snowberry. Known for its large white berries in September, which weigh down the slender branches. Fruit clings until frost. Very hardy. Suitable for most soil conditions. Stands shade. S. vulgaris. Coralberry. Bears small coral fruit which clings from fall till early spring. Very hardy. Sizes and prices of above three varieties of Symphoricarpos: Each 2 to 3 ft., B&B	Commonly called Bridal Wreath. Showy, arching sprays of clustering white flowers in late May. An aristocrat of flowering shrubs. 3 to 4 ft., B&B
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Known for its large white berries in September, which weigh down the slender branches. Fruit clings until frost. Very hardy. Suitable for most soil conditions. Stands shade. S. vulgaris. Coralberry. Bears small coral fruit which clings from fall till early spring. Very hardy. Sizes and prices of above three varieties of Symphoricarpos: Each 2 to 3 ft., B&B. 3 00 3 to 4 ft., B&B. 4 00 SYMPLOCOS paniculata. Asiatic Sweetleaf. White flowers in spring. Heavily laden with turquoise-blue berries in early autumn. 2 to 3 ft., B&B. 5 00 3 to 4 ft., B&B. 7 50 4 to 5 ft., B&B. 10 00 SYRINGA. Lilac. See pages 30 and 31. TAMARIX amurensis. Amur Tamarix. Pink flowers in May. Feathery, blue-green foliage. Very effective near water; thrives at seashore. 3 to 4 ft., B&B. 3 50 4 to 5 ft., B&B. 5 00 5 to 6 ft., B&B. 7 50	
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blue berries in early autumn. 2 to 3 ft., B&B	A hybrid, similar to Vulgaris. S. racemosus. Snowberry. Known for its large white berries in September, which weigh down the slender branches. Fruit clings until frost. Very hardy. Suitable for most soil conditions. Stands shade. S. vulgaris. Coralberry. Bears small coral fruit which clings from fall till early spring. Very hardy. Sizes and prices of above three varieties of Symphoricarpos: Each 2 to 3 ft., B&B
3 to 4 ft., B&B	A hybrid, similar to Vulgaris. S. racemosus. Snowberry. Known for its large white berries in September, which weigh down the slender branches. Fruit clings until frost. Very hardy. Suitable for most soil conditions. Stands shade. S. vulgaris. Coralberry. Bears small coral fruit which clings from fall till early spring. Very hardy. Sizes and prices of above three varieties of Symphoricarpos: Each 2 to 3 ft., B&B
TAMARIX amurensis. Amur Tamarix. Pink flowers in May. Feathery, blue-green foliage. Very effective near water; thrives at seashore. 3 to 4 ft., B&B. 3 50 4 to 5 ft., B&B. 5 00 5 to 6 ft., B&B. 7 50	A hybrid, similar to Vulgaris. S. racemosus. Snowberry. Known for its large white berries in September, which weigh down the slender branches. Fruit clings until frost. Very hardy. Suitable for most soil conditions. Stands shade. S. vulgaris. Coralberry. Bears small coral fruit which clings from fall till early spring. Very hardy. Sizes and prices of above three varieties of Symphoricarpos: Each 2 to 3 ft., B&B
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4 to 5 ft., B&B 5 00 5 to 6 ft., B&B	A hybrid, similar to Vulgaris. S. racemosus. Snowberry. Known for its large white berries in September, which weigh down the slender branches. Fruit clings until frost. Very hardy. Suitable for most soil conditions. Stands shade. S. vulgaris. Coralberry. Bears small coral fruit which clings from fall till early spring. Very hardy. Sizes and prices of above three varieties of Symphoricarpos: Each 2 to 3 ft., B&B
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Viburnum · Snowball

Viburnum • Snowball
VIBURNUM americanum. American Cranberry.
A handsome shrub bearing large clusters of berries whic start turning a deep red about the first of August and han on all winter.
3 to 4 ft., B&B. \$3 5 4 to 5 ft., B&B. 5 0 5 to 6 ft., B&B. 7 5
V. burkwoodi. Gardenia-scented Snowball. Semi-dwarf; blooms in May. Flowers are pink and white very fragrant. Good foliage, lasting until late fall. 1½ to 2 ft., B&B
V. carlesi. Fragrant Viburnum. This beautiful semi-dwarf shrub starts blooming in May Flowers are soft pink and very fragrant. Good in garder and border plantings. 15 to 18 in., B&B. $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft., B&B. 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft., B&B. 3 00
V. dentatum. Arrow-wood. A tall-growing type flowering in May and June. Bear blue-black berries in profusion. Its leaves turn purple and red. Withstands shade, also wet places.
V. dilatatum. Linden Viburnum. A Chinese variety with white flowers in May and June. It leaves turn a bright autumn red and its small scarlet berrie hang on all winter. One of the best Viburnums.
V. lentago. Nanny-Berry. A tree-like shrub, rather slender in growth. White flower in May. Leaves turn reddish in fall. Has large blue-black fruit. Grows well in damp places.
V. opulus. Highbush Cranberry. The European Cranberry. A very good bush bearing quantities of large clusters of glossy red berries. Good foliage.
V. opulus sterile. Common Snowball. Bears clusters of snow-white, ball-like flowers in late May Sizes and prices of above five varieties of Viburnum: 3 to 4 ft, B&B
V. rhytidophyllum. Leatherleaf Viburnum. A bushy evergreen shrub bearing striking red berries. 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft., B&B
V. sieboldi. Siebold Viburnum. Rapid growing. Large, dark green leaves. Creamy white flowers, followed by fruit which starts green, turning to pink and then black. Striking in appearance.
V. theiferum (setigerum). Tea Viburnum Vigorous new Chinese species with long, acuminate, dark lustrous green leaves and conspicuous scarlet fruit.
V. tomentosum. Single Japanese Snowball. This superb shrub has a tree-like habit of growth, producing its spreading branches in layers. In June, these horizontal limbs are covered with wheel-like clusters of dazzling white flowers.
V. tomentosum plicatum. Double Japanese Snowball. These shrubs produce snowball-like flowers in May.
Sizes and prices of above four varieties of Viburnum: 3 to 4 ft., B&B. 3 50 4 to 5 ft., B&B. 5 00 5 to 6 ft., B&B. 7 50

O
VITEX macrophylla. Large-leaved Lilac Chaste-Tree. Lavender flowers in September. A perennial shrub. Each
2 to 3 ft., B&B
WEIGELA candida. White Weigela. Cream-white flowers in early June. Rapid grower. 3 to 4 ft., B&B. 3 50 4 to 5 ft., B&B. 5 00 5 to 6 ft., B&B. 7 50
W., Eva Rathke. Red-flowering Weigela. Dwarf-growing plant; dark red flowers. 2 to 3 ft., B&B. 3 00 3 to 4 ft., B&B. 4 00
W., Gustav Mallot. Rose-red Weigela. Good grower, flowering in June.
W. rosea. Pink and White Weigela. Good color and dwarf growth give this plant an advantage.
W. vaniceki. Red Weigela. Flowers similar to Eva Rathke, but grows much larger. Sizes and prices of above three varieties of Weigela: 3 to 4 ft., B&B
Shrub Roses
ROSA hugonis. Father Hugo's Rose. Blooms profusely, with yellow flowers in early May. Fernlike foliage. A splendid hardy shrub Rose for the garden.
Each Pot-grown\$3 50
R. rugosa. Rugosa Rose. Large pink or red flowers from June to September. Use in borders or hedges. Pot-grown
Syringa · Lilac
Spring is at its height when the Lilacs are in flower. Of the many flowering shrubs, the Lilac is surely the most reliable, lasts longer, and annually bears the handsomest flowers. Lilacs want a sweet soil and bloom best when in full sunshine. The Hybrid varieties are popular. They are also known as French Lilacs. Their colors include pure white, shades of blue, and red, in large, single or double flower heads.
OLD-FASHIONED LILACS
SYRINGA persica. Persian Lilac. Immense spikes. Lavender-pink. Each 3 to 4 ft., B&B. \$5 00 4 to 5 ft., B&B. 6 00
S. vulgaris. Common Purple Lilac. Single. Purple. 3 to 4 ft., B&B

HYBRID LILACS
Charles X. Single. Reddish purple.
Diderot. Single. Claret-violet.
Hugo Koster. Single. Blue.
Jan Van Tol. Single. Large; pure white.
Jean Mace. Double. Bluish mauve. Katharine Havemeyer. Double. Cobalt-blue.
Ludwig Spaeth. Single. Dark red.
Marie Legraye. Single. White.
Michel Buchner. Double. Blue.
Mme. F. Morel. Single. Deep pink.
Mrs. W. Harding. Double. Light red-purple.
Pres. Fallieres. Double. Deep pink.
Pres. Grevy. Double. Blue. Pres. Lincoln. Single. Bluish violet.
Pres. Poincare. Double. Clear red-purple.
Reaumur. Single. Violet-carmine.
Wm. Robinson. Double. Violet-pink.
Sizes and prices of above Hybrid Lilacs: Each
3 to 4 ft., B&B
5 to 6 ft., B&B
6 to 7 ft., B&B
Hardy Vines
AMPELOPSIS tricuspidata veitchi. Japanese or Boston Ivy.
The Election of the Control of the C
This Ampelopsis will cling to stone and wood. It is a
This Ampelopsis will cling to stone and wood. It is a dense grower. Its leaves turn a brilliant color in fall. Each
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3-yr., pot-grown.....\$3 50

Each

Size and price of Hybrid Clematis:

Hardy Vines

EUONYMUS radicans. Winter-Creeper.
Self-clinging. Its small pointed leaves make a dens covering for almost any type of wall. Very hardy.
2-yr., pot-grown
E. radicans vegetus. Big-leaf Winter-Creeper. Called Evergreen Bittersweet. Round leaves of dul green color. Does well in any position. A self-clinging vinwith fine orange-colored fruit. Evergreen. 2-yr., pot-grown
HEDERA helix and H. helix baltica. See below.
HYDRANGEA petiolaris. Climbing Hydrangea.
Good for a wall cover or on stone buildings. Flowers fragrant, white, blooming in early summer. Does well in exposed spots. 15 to 18 in., 4-in. pots
LONICERA japonica halliana. Hall's Japanese Honeysuckle See below.
POLYGONUM auberti. Silver Lace-Vine.
Flowers are fleecy white. Will grow in any location.
2-yr., pot-grown
Wisteria
A very strong grower. It has attractive pale green foliage and, early in summer, a great profusion of flowers in long, pendulous clusters. Our plants were grafted from selected, large-flowering vines and are guaranteed to bloom.
WISTERIA sinensis. Blue Wisteria. Each 5 to 7 ft., staked vines, tub-grown\$6 00
Ground-Cover Plants
HEDERA helix. English Ivy.
Happily located, this is a very desirable vine. Has good dark green foliage and is long lived. Each 2-yr., pot-grown
H. helix baltica. Hardy English Ivy. Very much like English Ivy, only smaller leaved. Very hardy. Clings tightly. Should be better known.
2-yr., pot-grown\$50 per 100 65
Almost evergreen. Flowers yellow and white; very fragrant. Used as a ground cover. 2-yr., pot-grown
PACHYSANDRA terminalis. Japanese Spurge.
Used extensively as a ground cover. It is also used to border laurel and rhododendron plantings. Good to plant under trees where grass will not grow. Flat of 60 plants, \$10 per flat
VINCA minor. Myrtle; Periwinkle.
Does well in shady places; also used as a ground cover and rockery plant. Dark shiny leaves and blue blossoms. Does not grow well under maple trees where ground is bare. 2-yr., pot-grown

Climbing Roses

*Aloha. Rose-pink.

Blaze Improved. Scarlet.

- *Climbing Goldilocks. Golden yellow.
- *Climbing Crimson Glory. Red.

Don Juan. Red.

- *Golden Showers. Daffodil-yellow.
- *Morning Dawn. Silvery rose.

Royal Golden yellow.

White Dawn. White.

(*Patented)

Top-grade pot-grown plants, \$2.50 to \$3.50 each

Floribunda Roses

Betty Prior. Pink.

*Fashion. Coral.

Garnette. Red.

- *Glacier. White.
- *Goldilocks. Golden yellow.
- *Independence. Red.
- *Ma Perkins. Coral-pink.
- *Pink Bountiful. Pink.
- *Red Pinocchio. Red.
- *Siren. Red.
- *Spartan. Burnt-orange.
- *Vogue. Cherry-coral.
- *White Bouquet. White.

(*Patented)

Top-grade pot-grown plants, \$2.50 to \$3.50 each

Tree Roses

Blaze. Scarlet.

*Fashion. Coral-pink.

*Gold Cup. Gold.

*Peace. Golden yellow.

(*Patented)

Top-grade pot-grown plants. Trunks 3½ ft. tall; bushy well-balanced heads.

\$7.50 each

Fruit Department

Apples, Standard

> Baldwin. Large; dark red.

Cortland. Dark red.

7 Delicious. Red; juicy.

McIntosh Red. Delicious; juicy.

Stayman's Winesap. Medium to large; dark red.

Wealthy. Dark red.

Fruit Department

Apples, Dwarf

Apples, Dwarf
Delicious McIntosh
Sizes and prices of above Dwarf Apples: Each
2 yr. potted
7 Blueberries, Hybrid
Size and price of Blueberries: Each 3-yr., 1½ to 2 ft., B&B. \$2 50
3-yr., 1½ to 2 ft., B&B\$2 50
Pears, Standard
Bartlett. Yellow and red fruit. Early September. Clapp's Favorite. Yellow and crimson. September. Seckel. Small, sweet, juicy, brown. September. Sizes and prices of above Pears: Each
1½ to 1½-in. cal., B&B
Fertilizers
All plants need fertilizers. We carry what we believe are the best organic and complete fertilizers for plants, trees, lawns, roses and general use.
100% ORGANICS:
Excellent for lawns, trees, shrubs, etc., during growing season and useful when planting nursery plants. (See Planting Instructions, page 4.)
Agrinite, 7% nitrogen. Milorganite, 6% nitrogen. Cottonseed Meal, 7% nitrogen. Castor Pumace, 5% nitrogen.
Price of above organic fertilizers, on application.
These organic materials will not burn even when applied during the hot dry months. Rate of application for lawns, 20 to 30 lbs. per 1000 sq. ft. Cow Manure (for planting). 50-lb. bag\$2 85
SPRING AND FALL COMPLETE FERTILIZERS FOR LAWNS:
Agrico 6-8-2, 50% Natural Organic. 50-lb. bag \$3 15 Corenco 10-6-4, 50% Natural Organic. 50-lb. bag 2 75 Rate of application, 15 to 20 lbs. per 1000 sq. ft. Use during April to May 10, and in fall after September 15 to October 10.
FERTILIZERS FOR TREES AND SHRURS.
Agrico. 50-lb. bag. \$2 75 Agrico. 25-lb. bag. 1 75 Corenco. 50-lb. bag. 2 75 Corenco. 25-lb. bag. 1 75
FERTILIZERS FOR ROSES: Agrico Rose Food. 25-lb. bag. \$3 00 Corenco Rose Food. 25-lb. bag. 2 50
GROUND CONDITIONERS: Limestone, quick-acting, for spring use. 50-lb. bag\$1 00 Limestone, regular, for fall use. 50-lb. bag
PEAT MOSS. 3-pk. plastic bag. \$1 25 Handy kar bale. \$4 00

CASH and CARRY DEPARTMENT

Here you will find plants freshly dug from our nursery fields. Select your plants, pay for them, take them with you and save 5% on the regular catalog prices.

Following are varieties which will be available. For prices, check these items with catalog.

Ornamental and Shade Trees

ACER palmatum atropurpureum. Japanese Red Maple. BETULA alba laciniata. Cut-leaf Weeping Birch. SALIX, Niobe. Golden Weeping Willow.

Flowering Trees

CERCIS canadensis. Redbud; Judas-Tree.
CORNUS. Dogwood, Pink, White, Japanese.
CRATAEGUS. Hawthorn, Pink and Scarlet.
GORDONIA alatamaha. Gordonia.
LABURNUM vossi. Vossi Golden-Chain.
MAGNOLIA. Magnolia, Saucer and Star.
MALUS. Flowering Crab-Apple, in variety.
OXYDENDRUM arboreum. Sorrel-Tree.
PRUNUS. Japanese Cherry, Plum and Peach.

Evergreens

JUNIPERUS. Juniper, Spreading and Columnar varieties. PINUS montana mughus. Mugho Pine. PSEUDOTSUGA douglasi. Douglas Fir. TAXUS. Yew, Spreading, Pyramidal and Dwarf varieties. THUJA. Arborvitae, Globe and Pyramidal. TSUGA canadensis. Canadian Hemlock.

Plants in Cash and Carry Department will be available in small and medium sizes only.

CASH and CARRY DEPARTME

THE DISCOUNT WILL BE ALLOWED ONLY WHEN YOU PAY FOR PLANTS AT TIME OF PURCHASE AND TAKE THEM WITH YOU.

Only plants sold on these terms are subject to a discount. All other plants carry the regular catalog prices. AZALEAS. In variety.

Hardy Evergreen Shrubs

ABELIA grandiflora. Glossy Abelia. BERBERIS julianae. Wintergreen Barberry. BUXUS sempervirens arborescens. Boxwood.

ILEX crenata. Japanese Holly.
I. crenata bullata. Boxleaf Japanese Holly.
I. crenata helleri. Heller's Japanese Holly.
I. crenata rotundifolia. Roundleaf Japanese Holly.
I. glabra. Inkberry.
KALMIA latifolia. Mountain Laurel.

LEUCOTHOE catesbaei. Drooping Leucothoe.

PIERIS. Andromeda. PYRACANTHA. Firethorn.

RHODODENDRONS. In variety.

Flowering Shrubs

In variety

LILACS. Old-Fashioned and Hybrid, in variety.

Hardy Vines In variety.

WISTERIA. Blue.

Ground-Cover Plants

HEDERA helix. English Ivy. H. helix baltica. Hardy English Ivy. LONICERA japonica halliana. Hall's Japanese Honeysuckle. PACHYSANDRA terminalis. Japanese Spurge. VINCA minor. Myrtle; Periwinkle.

Roses

CLIMBING, FLORIBUNDA and TREE ROSES. In variety.

Fruit

APPLES, BLUEBERRIES and PEARS.

Horticultural Supplies

FERTILIZERS, LIMESTONE and PEAT MOSS are in this department.

Save TIME! Save MONEY!

in our

Cash and Carry Department

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How To Reach Our Nursery

Our Nursery is located in the town of New Canaan, Conn., 40 miles from New York City and just ½ mile north of the Merritt Parkway, which connects with Hutchison River and other New York City and Westchester County parkway systems.

Approaching New Canaan from New York, turn right off the Merritt Parkway at exit 38 onto NEW CANAAN AVENUE, ROUTE 123. Turn right on State Highway passing back under Parkway and take first right, which is Carter Road, then proceed ½ mile to Nursery.

Approaching on Merritt Parkway from Bridgeport and East, take exit 38 off Parkway at NEW CANAAN AVENUE, ROUTE 123. Go straight ahead onto Carter Road, then proceed ½ mile to Nursery.

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